



FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1894.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, May 11, 1894.
Representative Hudson, of Kansas, and Attorney Lipscomb, attorneys for Coxey, Browne and Jones, had a long conference with Police Justice Miller this morning in regard to the cases of the trio, and it was decided to file the motion for a new trial some time during the day. The defendant's counsel wanted to argue on the motion tomorrow afternoon, but Assistant District Attorney Mulwain said it was not probable that he would call the matter up until Monday.

The Canadian patrol ship was doubtless fully justified in seizing two American vessels caught fishing in Canadian waters, for the officers of the Canadian Navy usually know they are right before they go ahead. But, whether right or wrong, there is no risk in saying that none of the jingo tricks that have recently been played by this government upon Hawaii, Chili, or any of the other weak countries, will be tried upon Canada, which can transfer all its international affairs to Great Britain. The United States, as well as their citizens, know whom to kick.

There is nothing in Mr. Carnegie's history that tends to disprove the charge that he has defrauded the government of large sums of money by palming off on it defective plating for its warships. But still, as that charge is brought by some of his discharged strikers, he should not be condemned, unless it be proved by the most conclusive evidence. If the charge be true, the government will be culpably derelict if it fails to put the ships incased in the defective armor referred to, out of commission at once.

At the recent election in Hawaii to determine the form of government for that country, only fifteen hundred votes were polled, and nearly all of them were those of foreigners. This fact, of itself alone, shows the gross outrage that was perpetrated by the United States upon the people of Hawaii when they lent the assistance of their ships and marines to the few American filibusters who have seized that country and deprived its native population of their government and of all their rights and privileges.

Secretary Gresham, in a recent communication to the U. S. Senate, alludes to the great mistake this government made in the Samoan case, when it departed from its wise policy of avoiding interference with the affairs of other countries. The Secretary doubtless thinks a greater and more dishonorable mistake was made by this government in the case of Hawaii, though he doesn't say so in the communication referred to.

The Mary Washington celebration in Fredericksburg yesterday was a very creditable affair in each and all of its particulars, and by it the hospitable old town has reflected honor upon the whole State. Respect for chaste women is the evidence of the best and highest civilization, and a State that pays distinguished honor to the memory of a representative of her pure home mothers need not despair of noble sons.

A REPUBLICAN newspaper says Mr. Croker made two millions of dollars during the ten years Tammany had him for its chief. It does not say how many millions Senator Sherman made during the four years he was Secretary of the Treasury. Then, too, it need not be forgotten, Mr. Sherman was a sworn officer of the government, while Mr. Croker was not.

MR. MILLS introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate yesterday providing for a library in the new post office building in Washington for the use of department clerks and all other residents of that city. Why the people of the whole country should be taxed to supply those who happen to live in Washington with reading matter, even Mr. Mills himself can not tell.

ANOTHER INROAD has been made upon the gold held in the Treasury for the redemption of the government's paper money, and that fund is now considerably below the required hundred million. If a demand for the redemption of its notes were made now, the Treasury could not meet it, and would be bankrupt.

It is understood that Congressman Hatch will be the anti-gambling candidate for the next Presidency and Representative Bland, the anti-bank candidate. As they will probably divide their own State, Missouri, a man from some other State may possibly have a chance for the white ally.

THE MARYLAND COAL MINERS.—The coal miners' strike in western Maryland seems to be weakening. The men at the Hoffman mine returned to work yesterday, and at a meeting held last night a number of the Borden miners decided to return. The George's creek men and those employed at the American mines took similar action. Sheriff King, of Allegany county, is ready to afford protection to any men who want to go to work. The agitators and organizers are kept busy in the soft-coal region trying to cause a complete suspension. They accomplished very little yesterday. They secured no additional adherents and seemed to have difficulty in keeping men now out from returning to work.

The soft-coal situation in Baltimore is still unchanged. There is a cessation of business in the export coal trade and local dealers are only concerned themselves to supply the immediate wants of long-standing customers.

Mr. Patton, the new Senator from Michigan, was sworn in yesterday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Major W. J. Powell, director of the United States Geological Survey, has resigned.

Richard Croker resigned as chairman of the finance committee of Tammany Hall yesterday. The resignation was accepted.

The House committee on agriculture has reported adversely all the bills referred to it for the extermination of the Russian thistle.

It is estimated that over two thousand amendments will be offered in all to the pending tariff bill in the Senate, indicating a prolonged discussion of that measure.

The District of Columbia Commissioners have recommended to Congress a bill to issue \$7,500,000 three per cent. bonds to pay for the extension of streets and the construction of sewers.

Representative Erdman, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill for the division of offices equally between the two leading political parties, and for an apportionment of the offices among the States.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hutton, from the committee on university, made a favorable report upon the bill providing for the establishment of a national university in the city of Washington.

Gen. Sanders and his industrial army, after an exciting trip of 214 miles eastward from Pueblo on a stolen train, surrendered to the United States authorities at Scott City, Kansas, yesterday evening.

A motion in the House of Commons to reject the Budget bill was defeated yesterday by a vote of 308 to 294, and the bill passed its second reading. The McCarthyites voted solidly with the government. The House of Commons adjourned until May 21.

The District commissioners are determined that Jacob S. Coxey shall remove promptly the camp of his Commonwealth army from its present site in Washington and so notified him when he called on them to suggest that he might have to ask an extension of the time specified in the notice served on him by Health Officer Hammett.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Miss Fanny McIntosh died in Leesburg last night.

Rev. Samuel B. McKenney died suddenly in Princess Anne county yesterday.

Cardinal Gibbons, who has been on a brief visit to Norfolk, left for Baltimore last night.

The colt show at Upperville will take place this year on June 14th and 15th, holding two days.

The democrats of Shenandoah county have adopted resolutions insisting on the prompt passage of the Wilson tariff bill.

Memorial services were held at Oakwood cemetery at Richmond yesterday evening over the graves of some 12,000 Confederate soldiers. There were not as many people in attendance as usual on these occasions, nearly all of the military of the city being at Fredericksburg, and also a great number of citizens.

The House committee on naval affairs yesterday made an unfavorable report on the resolution declaring a vacancy in the Naval Academy from the seventh district of Georgia, where the appointment was made by the Secretary of the Navy after the Representative of that district in Congress had failed to make a nomination and afterward took exception to that of the Secretary.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

When consideration of the tariff bill was resumed in the Senate yesterday an amendment by Mr. Allison to the first item of the measure to substitute the McKinley rate for that in the pending bill was voted down. The amendment was modified by Mr. Allison and again lost.

Mr. Harris, who is in charge of the bill, made a move in the direction of longer sessions. He offered a resolution to have the Senate meet at ten o'clock, instead of eleven o'clock, with the intention of forcing the Senate to sit eight hours instead of seven. Objection was made and the motion went over.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Dolph completed the section of his tariff speech the public printer desired to print, and after the absentees had been brought back to the chamber by a call of the Senate Mr. Lodge got the floor and renewed his suggestion presented earlier in the day that the replies to the circulars of the finance committee should be given to the Senate. His interrogatories called Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, to his feet. The rumor that the printing of these replies had been stopped, he said, was incorrect. The work of printing them was going on.

Mr. Manderson, of the printing committee, announced that the information relating to the chemical schedule would be ready to-day.

A short but sharp exchange of personalities occurred at this point between Mr. Chandler and Mr. Voorhees. The former was indulging in some sarcasm at the expense of the chairman of the finance committee, when Mr. Voorhees interrupted him.

"I understand," said he in a tone of impatience, "that the Senator from New Hampshire is responsible for this unfounded statement about stopping the printing of these replies. He comes here with statements he cannot substantiate. As to his other statements they are beneath my contempt."

Mr. Chandler complained, with some temper, that he was entitled to courteous treatment. "Up to this time," said he, with emphasis, "I have always respected the Senator from Indiana."

The vote was taken on Mr. Allison's modified amendment. It was lost. It was noticed that Mr. Hill, although present, did not vote. Upon the announcement Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, offered the first of the "compromise" amendments to change the rate on boracic acid from 20 per cent. ad valorem to two cents per pound.

Mr. Perkins offered an amendment to this amendment to make the duty five cents per pound (the present duty). Pending its discussion the Senate adjourned.

"Tip," the vicious elephant at Central Park, New York, was this morning given two carrots, containing poison, but he spat them out after nibbling them. No further attempt will be made to kill the elephant until the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been consulted.

The Masonic Banquet in Fredericksburg.

After the dedication at Fredericksburg yesterday of the Mary Washington monument, a full account of which was published in the GAZETTE of that date, Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, of Freemasons, in which George Washington was made a Mason, gave a banquet at the opera house. Covers were laid for 350 people. The prominent guests were seated around three long tables on the stage, elevated above the body of the house. Vice-President Stevenson was at the head of the right-hand table, Chief Justice Fuller presided over the left, and the place of honor at the center table was vacant when the banquet commenced. Patriotic music was played by the Marine Band whose leader stirred a whirlwind of handkerchiefs when he swung his baton for the old familiar air of "Dixie."

During the banquet President Cleveland entered the hall quietly, and was standing in the center of the stage with the members of his cabinet and their ladies before he was recognized. Then the house shook with yells when Judge James B. Sener introduced the President, pointing to the portraits of Washington and Andrew Jackson above the proscenium arch and alluding to Mr. Cleveland as the legitimate successor of both. The President responded:

"Gentlemen—I am a good deal embarrassed by the mention of my two distinguished predecessors, and by the fact that they are both members of the society under whose auspices this banquet is given. I congratulate the members of the fraternity represented here. I am obliged to acknowledge my own shortcomings in not being a member of it. Perhaps it is my fault; certainly, it is my misfortune. Those in fault seek compensation. I, too, have the honor to belong to a great fraternity, one of which George Washington and Andrew Jackson were prominent members—a fraternity whose grip means united stand for American interests, whose password is 'the people's cause under all circumstances,' whose temple is not as old as the temple of Solomon, but as old as American institutions; a fraternity that can never die, for its fruits will always be before the world. Would you know the name of this fraternity? It is the brotherhood of Free and Accepted Masons and Patriotic Americans."

Shortly afterward Gov. O'Ferrall made a dramatic entrance in his riding garb, and, as he flung on to the stage with a dozen young ladies in his wake, he cheered wildly and made a speech teeming with praise of Virginia and her history. Many members of the Society of Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, decorated with ribbons of the Washington family colors, red and orange, were in the hall when the after dinner speeches began. During the Vice President's speech, the delegate from New York of the Monument Association, Miss Ryan, fell from the stairs of the stage, and for a time it was thought that she was seriously injured, the incident creating no little excitement. Judge Sener presided, introducing first Mr. George Alfred Townsend, who read a poem.

Vice President Stevenson followed with a response to "George Washington, the Master Workman of His Age." After a few well-timed introductory remarks the Vice President said: "We would do honor now to the memory of the son of the illustrious woman whose monument we have this day dedicated. All that he was to his country, to the world, cannot be told—cannot be measured. Was it Carlyle who said, 'When the times demand the man, the man appears?' He then eloquently followed the history of Washington during the seven years' struggle from Lexington to Yorktown, and concluded as follows: "His most eloquent eulogist has well said: 'Virginia gave Washington to America, and America gave him to the world and to the ages. And yet this man, after his voluntary retirement from power and place, thought it degraded nothing from his great dignity to wear the insignia and preside over the deliberations of a lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Since the period long lost in the mists and shadows of bygone centuries, when the noble fraternity held convocations on high mountains and in low vales, it has never known so illustrious a member.'"

Associated Justice John M. Harland, of the Supreme Court, responded eloquently to "Our Distinguished Guests," and "The National Mary Washington Monument Association" was responded to by Mr. Blair Lee, of Washington.

The celebration ended with a great ball in the Opera House, where Gov. O'Ferrall held a reception.

Mr. Washington's Speech.

At the dedication of the Mary Washington monument in Fredericksburg yesterday evening Mr. Laurence Washington, of this city, a lineal descendant of Mary Washington, was presented to the people by President Cleveland, and delivered the following address:

MR. President: Assembled, as we are, to dedicate this monument, created by the National Memorial Association to the memory of Mary Washington, a monument which is, perhaps, the first erected by women to the memory of a woman, our thoughts naturally turn to the time in which she lived, and every circumstance, however unimportant in itself, which serves to reveal the character of the woman thus honored assumes unwonted interest.

Of her ancestry in England I cannot speak positively. It has been traced on different lines by different investigators—each to his own satisfaction—back to the fifteenth century, and while they have found her progenitors honorable men—many of them men of talent and prominence, the accumulation of wealth seems never to have been a family characteristic, and so we may well believe the emigration of her grandfather was as much due to a desire to improve his fortune as to escape the persecution then practiced against the royal adherents. Be that as it may, we find William Ball, in 1657, settled at Millenbeck, his plantation on the Rappahannock river, in Lancaster county, Va., and a few years later his son Joseph acquired Epping Forest, and in 1675 married Elizabeth Romney, who was the mother of his son Joseph and several daughters. Elizabeth Romney died about 1706, and 1708 Joseph Ball married Mary Johnson, a widow, with one daughter, and this union with Mary Ball was the only child.

Joseph Ball died in 1711, and his widow, who was an English woman, returned with her two children to England, and there Mary Ball first met and probably married Augustine Washington. At the time of this marriage Augustine Washington was a widower with three children—two sons, Lawrence and Augustine, and a daughter, Jane, who died in 1735.

Over this family and a large establishment at Wakefield Mary Washington was called to reside when only about twenty years old. Just here it may be well to correct a popular error in regard to Wakefield. Washington, in his letter to Sir Isaac Peard, spoke of the residence there as a mansion; and an old inventory of the contents of the house shows there were eight bedrooms, a dining-room, and parlors. Notwithstanding these facts, popular writers persisted in representing the house as a small affair, little better than a cabin, one of them going so far as to produce a drawing of a one-story structure which has passed for years as a correct picture of the birthplace of Washington, and but for the interest lately taken in the subject by a gentleman from New York city, who by going to Wakefield and removing the earth from the old fountain proved that Washington's claim to a mansion was at least justified by space which the original building occupied, those misrepresentations might never have been corrected.

In 1674 Lord Culpeper granted to Nicholas Spencer and John Washington 5,000 acres of land on the upper Potomac. This tract they divided between them, and John Washington bequeathed his part to his son Lawrence, who left it to his daughter Mildred, from whom her husband, Augustine Washington, bought it in 1736.

About three years after the birth of his son George, Augustine moved his family from Wakefield to the upper Potomac estate, then called Epsom, but afterward Mount Vernon, and lived there until 1739 or 1740, about which time the residence was burned and he removed them to the farm near Fredericksburg, where he resided until his death in 1743.

The duties of a Virginia matron were never light. In addition to the ordinary supervision of her own household a general attention to the wants of a large number of servants (they were never called slaves in Virginia) occupied much of her time. These duties, of course, Mary Washington assumed with her husband, but besides these, her husband, being the captain of a vessel trading between this country and England, the care of his large landed estate was added to her responsibilities, and how well she discharged them the condition of that estate at the time of her husband's death and the careers of her children abundantly show.

Is it any wonder that after years of such care and responsibility, and possessing the advantages of only a very meager education, she should have continued to practice that rigid economy and to preserve that stern independence, even of her own children, which was to them a source of regret and for which some writers have been disposed to censure her?

It is not to my purpose to enter into a detailed account of the anecdotes and incidents related of her, interesting as they are. A life like hers, spent in the performance of those domestic duties which demand no public recognition or applause and of which no account is immediately written, can only be judged by its results. Tested by this standard it needs no apologies, and her requiem might well close with the motto of her husband's family, "Exitus acta probat."

The Methodists.

At the Methodist General Conference at Memphis, Wednesday, the committee on missions reported favorably the petition to require district and quarterly conferences to look into the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. They reported unfavorably on the memorial to constitute the secretaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society members of quarterly conferences. The church extension committee presented a new constitution for the board that has charge of that subject.

The report of the committee on temperance was favorable to a memorial, which requires that a member of the church who signed an application for a license or who rents his property for the sale of liquor shall be liable to exclusion from the church, but they made an adverse report upon the proposition to add as an item of business to the duties of the quarterly and district conferences the matter of temperance.

The Sunday school committee, through Mr. Robert Magruder, of Baltimore, reported adversely the memorial to use Children's Day collection for foreign missions. The committee also opposed any change in the existing plan of electing Sunday school officers, and also against requiring the superintendent being required to make written reports to the quarterly conference.

The committee on revisions presented a report limiting the liberties of local preachers and also a change in the ratio of representation in the general conference. The law now allows one clerical representative for every thirty-six members of an annual conference and an equal number of laymen. The committee recommended that 48 be inserted for 36.

The subject of publishing a new catechism brought on a long discussion. Some of the members asserted that the catechisms are written by theologians from heights to which childish minds cannot reach. A resolution was adopted to have a committee appointed to compile a new catechism.

At yesterday's session the report of the committee on temperance recommending the use of unfeminated wine, was practically adopted.

A memorial from the Women's Missionary Society asking admission to the conference was non-concurred in. The proposed revision of the chapters in the Discipline, relating to trial of bishops, ministers and laymen was referred to a committee, with instructions to revise and report.

TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.—Frank Williams, a colored waiter about thirty-eight years of age, attempted to kill his wife by shooting her about 7 o'clock yesterday evening in Washington and afterward tried to commit suicide by taking a dose of poison. Both attempts failed, the woman receiving merely a flesh wound in the shoulder and a bullet in her arm from a 22-calibre revolver, and the man being immediately taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, where he was quickly relieved of the poison. The woman was removed to the Freedman's Hospital. When taken to the corner of Tenth and O streets and asked her to either permit him to take the children from the orphan asylum or to take them away herself. He and his wife having been parted for about a year, the children were placed in the asylum. His wife refused to accede to his proposition, and having some words with him, struck him with an umbrella. He immediately drew his pistol and shot five times at her. He then swallowed about an ounce of poison.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Horrible Murder.
MILAN, Mo., May 11.—A frightful butchery of human beings occurred two miles east of here some time during last night. The victims were August Meeks, his wife, and their four small children. Their bodies were found near a straw stack at daylight this morning. The bodies were horribly mutilated with a butcher knife. The alarm was quickly given and the entire neighborhood joined in a search for the murderer. This forenoon they captured a man, and it is believed he is the man who committed the crime. Meeks and his family left the little town for a visit to friends at Browning last night and it is supposed were murdered while resting by the roadside.

Foreign News.
BERLIN, May 11.—Orders for guns from all parts of Europe continue to overwhelm the Krupp gun works, at Essen, the immense resources of which are severely taxed.

PARIS, May 11.—The body of a young girl was found last night lying on the floor of her room in a pool of blood. Around her neck was a rope tightly drawn and the blade of a razor was embedded in her throat, which was horribly gashed. It is believed that the crime was committed by a man who was in love with the girl.

Resumed Work.
UNIONTOWNS, Pa., May 11.—With the exception of the men moving to Stockdale to attend the mass-meeting there the coke region is quiet from end to end to-day. The Hill Farm is in full blast with no interference from the strikers. They have let up on Rainey also, and have made no demonstration at any of his works to-day. At Moyser one hundred men are reported at work. Oliver has had eighty ovens in blast all the week.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A St. Louis and Hannibal passenger train yesterday morning went into Peno Creek through an undermined bridge. Eight persons were seriously injured. The yacht Vigilant was launched from the ways at Port Jefferson, N. Y., this morning. It is expected that she will leave at daylight to-morrow morning.

Commodore Kelly's army sailed away from Runnels, Iowa, at 1 o'clock this morning and for the first time the boats were arranged in some sort of order.

The Canadian fisheries officials are somewhat afraid that their officers have exceeded their authority in the matter of the seizure of the two American steamers on the lakes.

A highwayman attempted to hold up a San Francisco electric car last night, but only succeeded in robbing a man, who became paralyzed by fear and fell off the car. The robber escaped.

Dalton, O., was struck by a cyclone last evening and the streets were covered with debris. Trees were blown down, windows smashed, houses wrecked, roofs torn off and one person killed.

All Great Northern trains will be stopped at the bridge over the Peard d'Oreille river, Wash., and will not be allowed to pass until they are stripped by marshals of every tramp who may be trying to steal a ride.

The strike of the soft coal miners is having a disastrous effect on the coasting trade of Philadelphia. One of the largest fleets of idle vessels ever seen on the Delaware river now floats at anchor, awaiting the termination of the strike.

Seven men rode into Southwest City, Mo., yesterday and robbed the bank, getting all the money it contained, between \$3,000 and \$4,000. About 100 shots were fired by the robbers and four well-known citizens were badly wounded.

All is quiet this morning in the Alabama mining district. Gov. Jones has issued a proclamation forbidding the gathering of armed bodies of men or the movement of armed men from place to place in the county of Jefferson unless commanded by an officer of the law.

D. F. Holland, a printer of Chicago, died on a train at Union station, Pittsburgh, Pa., this morning. He was on his way to his brothers home in Sharpsburg. His three brothers were at the depot to receive him. Death, which ensued just as the train arrived, resulted from consumption.

Fire last night destroyed the lumber yard of C. H. Baker & Co., on the bank of Oswego canal, Syracuse, N. Y. The gospel mission boat, Good News, was also burned, and Robert Wilson, its captain, and his wife and her brother, Alonzo Deland, were driven by the flames into the canal. Wilson got ashore, but his wife and brother-in-law were drowned in the presence of several hundred people.

Augustine Klein, ten years old, reached Maseville, Ill., last night from Paris, France, having made the entire journey alone. She speaks French but no word in any other language.

THE SPARROWS.—The ornithologist of the Agricultural Department has issued his annual appeal for the destruction of the English sparrow. He says by far the best way to fight the pest is by the destruction of its nests and young. Full ninety per cent. of the nests may be reached by means of a long pole with a hook on the end. The great strongholds of the English sparrow in towns and cities are the masses of Japanese and English ivy and Virginia creeper that cover the sides of churches and other buildings. If these vine-covered walls are in reach of a hose-pipe, multitudes of the young birds may be destroyed by thoroughly dousing the vines with water at night. He further suggests that the sparrow is a "toothsome, nutritious article of food, not to be distinguished from a rice bird."

TRY OUR NO. 1 SANTOS COFFEE—Very fine. ROBERTSON & BRO.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 11, SENATE.
A long communication from the Treasury Department showing the difficulties of making an accurate statement of the cash value of imports was presented and was being read when a suggestion was made that the reading be dispensed with, but objection was made by Mr. Quay, and so some fifteen minutes' time was consumed in concluding the reading of the document, which was then referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Quay introduced a bill to establish a municipal code for the District and called for the first reading of the bill at length.

The clerk began the reading of the bill, which contains 320 printed pages, but had only read a couple of sentences when he was interrupted by Mr. Harris, who asked whether he understood the Senator from Pennsylvania to ask that the bill be read at length on its first reading.

A colloquy followed between Senators Quay and Vest, the latter accusing the Republicans of endeavoring to kill time. This was denied by Mr. Quay, and several members objecting to the further reading of the paper on the day of its introduction it went over.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Puffer for a joint select committee to investigate all the facts and circumstances connected with the alleged manufacture and delivery of defective and inferior armor plates, under contract by Andrew Carnegie and others; and it went over till to-morrow.

A resolution for daily meetings of the Senate at 10 a. m. was offered by Mr. Harris and went over till to-morrow. A resolution was offered by Mr. Puffer, commissioners for the District of Columbia to report whether the cable and electric street railways of Washington should not be required to equip their cars immediately with the best available fenders for the protection of human life and limb.

After ineffectual attempts on the part of Mr. Allen to have the Coxe resolution considered and of Mr. Puffer to have his resolution for a select committee to investigate the business depression, the tariff bill was taken up—the pending question being on the amendments offered yesterday to the item of boracic acid. In the electronic schedule on the first page of the bill.

There was no allusion to the question of boracic acid in the speech which Mr. Stewart proceeded to make on Mr. Dolph's reply to it—both speeches being on the demetization of silver, of which Mr. Stewart ascribed the business depression, while Mr. Dolph ascribed the contrary view.

HOUSE.
The House refused, 119 to 90, to take up the private calendar for 1894 for consideration, which was the regular order, and voted to proceed with the naval appropriation bill.

At Rest.
On the 28th of April, 1894, in the city of Baltimore, WILLIAM H. JEFFERSON, formerly a citizen of Alexandria, Va., departed this life in the 55th year of his age.

Like a dark, stormy night and gently falling cloud, death fell upon him. He was the son of Henry Jefferson, who was an old resident of Alexandria, and for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a church in which his own mother worshipped for many years.

William Jefferson, like his father, was fond of his youth of a religious turn of mind, and of moral habits and for nearly twenty years was an active member of the Methodist church in Baltimore, where he made many dear friends.

He was naturally kind of heart and generous even to his enemies. A man of modest manner who cared more for that respect of his neighbor than to draw attention to the life of his life. He believed in the religion of love. Love thy neighbor as thyself was his theme, and he endeavored to live up to it. He was a true and sincere Christian, but he was not a hypocrite, he was a man of many dear friends.

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